

Chapter Three. Community Description

Chapter three describes the social and physical setting of the Newaygo Community. The purpose of the community description is to provide a better understanding of the community and describe some of the characteristics that helped to influence the goals and objectives outlined later in this plan.

Social Characteristics

Population Projections

Population projections can provide a guide to the future recreational and natural resource conservation needs of the Newaygo Community. Table 11 provides the projected population growth of the Newaygo Community over the next twenty years. Figures 2 and 3 present the data from Table 11 as bar graphs. Projections were provided by the *West Michigan Shoreline Development Commission*.

Population data from Table 11 indicates the Newaygo Community experienced substantial population growth from 1990 to 2000. Figure 2 and Figure 3 illustrates the projected population growth anticipated for each jurisdiction and the Newaygo Community based on the total population figures. As the table and figures indicate, the Newaygo Community will continue to experience substantial growth over the next 25 years. This projected growth indicates the Newaygo Community will need to develop additional recreation facilities to serve a growing population.

The table and figures also indicate that Brooks Township is projected to remain the largest jurisdiction based on population. Although the City of Newaygo will see population growth of approximately 68% between 2005 and 2030, it is predicted to remain the jurisdiction with the lowest population.

Table 11

Newaygo Community Population Change

Community	Actual Population			Projected						
	1990	2000	% Increase 1990- 2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	% Increase 2005- 2030
Brooks Township	2,728	3,671	35%	3,947	4,379	4,858	5,390	5,980	6,634	68%
Garfield Township	2,067	2,464	19%	2,647	2,936	3,258	3,614	4,010	4,448	68%
City of Newaygo	1,336	1,670	25%	1,797	1,993	2,211	2,453	2,721	3,019	68%
Newaygo Community	6,131	7,805	27%	8,391	9,308	10,327	11,457	12,711	14,101	68%
Newaygo County	38,202	47,874	22%	52,164	57,871	64,203	71,228	79,021	87,667	68%

Source: West Michigan Shoreline Regional Development Commission

Figure 2. Population Change by Jurisdictions 1990-2030

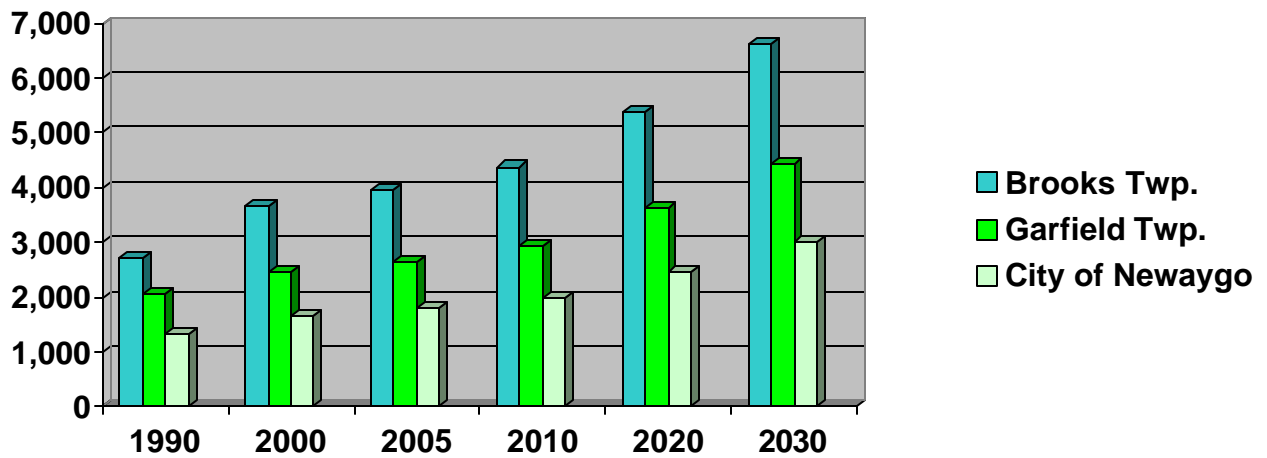
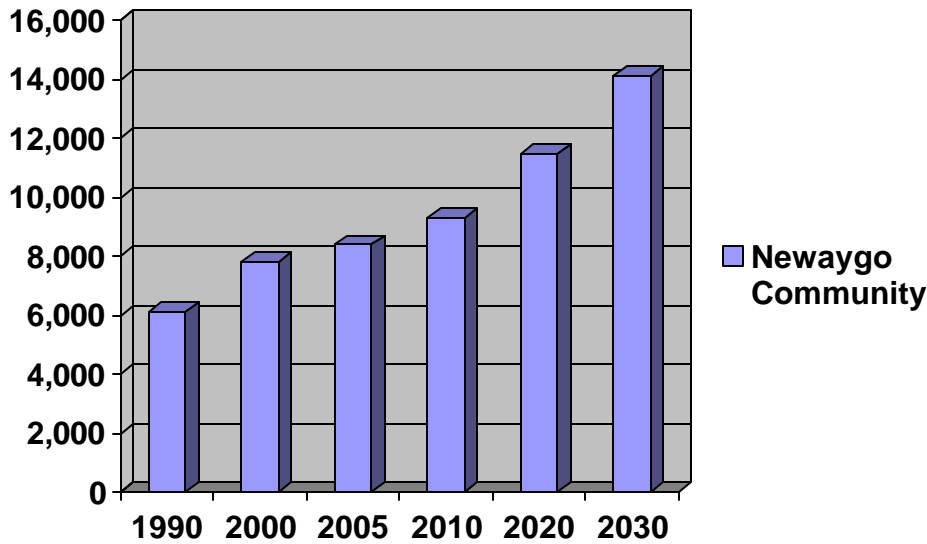


Figure 3. Newaygo Community Population Change 1990-2030



Population Characteristics

Examining population characteristics can also help guide planning for future recreation and natural resource conservation within the Newaygo Community. Table 12 and Table 13 provide the population age ranges for each jurisdiction and the Newaygo Community in 1990 and 2000. Table 14 provides a percentage comparison of Newaygo Community Characteristics from 1990 to 2000. Statistics were obtained from the 2000 U.S. Census

In addition, Table 14 shows a large increase in the percent of young people from 1990 to 2000 in the Newaygo Community. Specifically, between 1990 and 2000, the percentage increase for age cohorts 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19 within the total population was 30%, 44%, and 44% respectively. These percentage increases suggest the need for additional youth sports programming within the Newaygo Community.

According to the Commission on Leisure and Later Life, older people today have more free time than in the past. Because they are healthier, better educated, and in higher economic status, they have more active lifestyles.¹ These conclusions may be particularly important to the Newaygo Community since there is an increasing number of older people here. As shown in Table 14, there was a 76% increase in the number of people aged 55-59 and a 21% increase in the population aged 60-64 from 1990 to 2000. This suggests a need for additional recreation facilities that meet the more active necessities of an aging Newaygo Community population.

¹ Commission on Leisure and Life, Purpose and Goals. World Leisure: 2005 www.worldleisure.org

Table 12														
Newaygo Community Population Characteristics 1990														
	Under 5 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-59 yrs	60-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75-84 yrs	85 yrs and over	Median Age
Brooks Twp.	236	193	197	181	135	405	407	331	126	160	246	95	16	N/A
Garfield Twp.	152	150	160	148	95	264	297	221	91	90	178	141	80	N/A
City of Newaygo	135	129	122	80	59	231	180	123	39	59	97	55	27	N/A
Newaygo County	3,199	3,244	3,102	2,667	2,042	5,876	5,265	4,007	1,792	1,804	3,100	1,635	469	N/A

Source: U.S Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

Table 13														
Newaygo Community Population Characteristics 2000														
	Under 5 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-59 yrs	60-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75-84 yrs	85 yrs and over	Median Age
Brooks Twp.	215	282	313	250	131	399	600	528	245	192	317	165	34	39.2
Garfield Twp.	148	182	233	186	93	236	336	354	140	123	200	152	81	39.9
City of Newaygo	163	150	146	153	120	201	235	181	68	61	111	60	21	30.1
Newaygo County	3,285	3,884	4,365	3,653	2,311	5,465	7,699	6,337	2,532	2,228	3,431	2,041	643	36.4

Source: West Michigan Shoreline Regional Development Commission

Table 14													
Newaygo Community Population Characteristics 1990 - 2000													
	Under 5 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25- 34 yrs	35- 44 yrs	45- 54 yrs	55- 59 yrs	60- 64 yrs	65- 74 yrs	75- 84 yrs	85 yrs and over
Newaygo Community 1990	523	472	479	409	289	900	884	675	256	309	521	291	123
Percentage of Total Population 1990	8.5%	7.6%	7.8%	6.6%	4.7%	14.6%	14.4%	11%	4.1%	5.0%	8.4%	4.7%	2.0%
Newaygo Community 2000	526	614	692	589	344	836	1,171	1,063	453	376	628	377	136
Percentage of Total Population 2000	6.7%	7.8%	8.8%	7.5%	4.4%	10.7%	15.0%	13.6%	5.8%	4.8%	8.0%	4.8%	1.7%
Population Change Between 1990 and 2000	.5%	30%	44%	44%	19%	-7%	32%	57%	76%	21%	20%	29%	10%

Source: U.S Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

Population by Gender

The 2000 population distribution of males to females in the Newaygo Community is relatively even (Figure 4). Males made up 3845 or 49% of the Newaygo Community population and females made up 3960 or 51% of the population.

Figure 4. Newaygo Community Population by Gender 2000



Disability Status of Civilian Non-Institutionalized Population

Based on the figures provided by the 2000 U.S. Census, there are 1,360 people living in the Newaygo Community with a disability. The U.S. Census Bureau includes sensory, mental, or self-care disabilities in defining the disability status of the civilian non-institutionalized population. Table 15 indicates that nearly 18% of the Newaygo Community population is listed as having a disability. At this time, this population appears to be underserved by the parks and recreation facilities of the Newaygo Community. Therefore, future recreation facilities should reflect the needs of this substantial population.

Table 15				
Newaygo Community Disability Status: 2000				
	Age	Age	Age	Total
	5 to 20 yrs	21 to 64 yrs	65 +	
Brooks Twp.	68	345	167	480
Garfield Twp.	46	268	134	448
City of Newaygo	54	212	66	332
Newaygo Community Area	168	825	367	1,360
Percent of Total Population of Newaygo Community	2.1%	10.5%	4.7%	17.4%

Source: U.S Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

Housing Characteristics

As the population in the Newaygo Community continues to increase, demand for additional housing will also increase. Tables 16 and 17 indicate that from 1990 to 2000 there was an increase of 666 households in the Newaygo Community. As new housing developments are located and built in the Newaygo Community, careful planning will be needed to preserve important natural resources.

Table 16								
Newaygo Community Housing Characteristics 1990								
	Total Housing	Occupied Housing		Vacant Housing		Vacant Housing*		Total Households
	Units	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	
Brooks Twp.	1,671	1,035	69.1	636	38.1	577	34.5	1,035
Garfield Twp.	999	729	73	270	27	239	23.9	729
City of Newaygo	534	475	89	59	11	12	2.2	475

Source: U.S Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

Vacant Housing * = Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use

Table 17								
Newaygo Community Housing Characteristics 2000								
	Total Housing	Occupied Housing		Vacant Housing		Vacant Housing*		Total Households
	Units	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	
Brooks Twp.	1,978	1,441	72.9	537	27.1	459	23.2	1,441
Garfield Twp.	1,096	844	77	252	23	208	19	844
City of Newaygo	707	620	87.7	87	12.3	15	2.1	620

Source: U.S Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

Vacant Housing * = Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use

Physical Characteristics

Natural Resource Inventory

The Newaygo Community encompasses over 68,657 acres of some of the most wild and diverse landscape in West Michigan. This Natural Resource Inventory was conducted with support work from the Core Working Group (CWG), interviews with the National Forest Service and additional resources including, the *Brooks Township Recreation and Natural Resources Master Plan, 1999*; *City of Newaygo Draft Master Plan, 2004*, *Everett Township Master Plan, 2000*; *Garfield Township Master Plan, 2003*; the *Huron-Manistee National Forest Proposed Land and Resources Management Plan 2005*; and *Natural Newaygo*, a report developed for Brooks Township.

Existing Land Use

Map 6 illustrates the current land use configuration of the Newaygo Community and Everett Township. Table 18 provides the acres and percentages of the Land Use Type found in the Newaygo Community. The dominant land use category in the Newaygo Community is *Forest Land* representing 55% of the area. *Agriculture* (23.5%) and *Non-Forested Fields* (9.8%) also represent large portions of land use in the Newaygo Community. The total quantity of land categorized as urban land is 2,190 acres (4.7%)

Table 18		
Newaygo Community Land Use by Type. 1998		
Land Use Type	Acres	Percent
Agricultural, X-Tree	10,720	23.5%
Commercial (Urban)	139	0.3%
Extractive (Urban)	72	0.2%
Forest	25,126	55.0%
Industrial, Utility, Transportation (Urban)	254	0.6%
Non-Forested Fields	4,496	9.8%
Recreation, Cemetery (Urban)	117	0.3%
Residential (Urban)	1,608	3.5%
Water	2,221	4.9%
Wetlands	949	2.1%
Total Acreage	45,702	
Source: Newaygo County		

Wetlands

Wetlands compose 949 (2.1%) acres of the total acreage of the Newaygo Community. Wetlands are areas in which water covers the soil, or is present either at or near the surface of the soil year-round or for periods of time during the year. Map 7 illustrates the location of wetlands throughout the Newaygo Community and Everett Township.

Forest

As previously noted Forest Lands are the dominant natural feature of the Newaygo Community with over 25,000 acres (55%) of the total land use. The majority of forest lands are found in Brooks Townships. Forest species include Jack Pine, White Spruce, Red Pine, Shagbark Hickory, and the Tulip Tree.

Farmlands

Farmlands are another dominant land use in the Newaygo Community with over 10,700 acres (23.5%) of the total land use. In recent years, one of the most substantial crops in the Newaygo Community has been Christmas Trees.

Soils

Map 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and Table 19 provide a detailed soil description of the Newaygo Community and Everett Township. These maps should be consulted in determining the suitability for future recreation facilities in the Newaygo Community.

Map 8 illustrates the soil classifications of the Newaygo Community and Everett Township as presented by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's, Natural Resources and Conservation Service (NRCS). The dominant soil association in the Newaygo Community is the Plainfield-Grattan-Brems Association. Table 19 provides a short description of each soil association in the Newaygo Community.

Newaygo Community Soils	
Soil Association	Description
Coloma-Spikes-Metea	Nearly level to steep, excessively drained and well drained, sandy soils on moraines.
Cosad-Del Rey-Sickles	Nearly level and gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained, sandy and loamy soils on lake plains.
Glendora-Abscota-Algansee	Nearly level and gently undulating, very poorly drained, somewhat poorly drained, and moderately well drained, sandy and loamy soils on flood plains.
Marlette-Meta-Spinks	Nearly level to steep, moderately well drained and well drained, loamy and sandy soils on moraines.
Pipestone-Covert-Kingsville	Nearly level and gently undulating, somewhat poorly drained, moderately well drained, and poorly drained, sandy soils on outwash plains.
Plainfield-Grattan-Brems	Nearly level to steep, excessively drained and moderately well drained, sandy soils on outwash plains and moraines.

Toogood-Boyer	Nearly level to steep, somewhat excessively drained to moderately drained, sandy soils on outwash plains and terraces.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources and Conservation Service	

Hydric Soils

Hydric soil is soil that is formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. Hydric soils along with hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology are used to help define wetlands. Map 9 illustrates the hydric soils of the Newaygo Community and Everett Township.

Soil Drainage Class

Drainage class (natural) refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil is formed. Map 10 illustrates the Soil Drainage Class of the Newaygo Community and Everett Township.

Soil Permeability

Soils permeability refers to the quality of the soil that enables water or air to move through it. Map 11 illustrates the Soil Permeability of the Newaygo Community and Everett Township.

Soil Erosion Potential

The “K” factor is soil erodibility factor which represents both susceptibility of soil to erosion and the rate of runoff, as measured under the standard unit plot condition. Map 12 illustrates the soil erosion potential of the Newaygo Community and Everett Township.

Water

The Newaygo Community includes 2,221 acres of lakes, streams, and rivers representing some of the most valuable recreation assets in the Newaygo Community. The waterways provide access to boating, swimming, fishing and serves as the primary tourist attraction in the Newaygo Community. Newaygo waterways also provide habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species.

Hess Lake and Brooks Lake in Brooks Township and Emerald Lake and Sylvan Lake in Everett Township are some of the largest lakes in the Newaygo Community and are predominantly surrounded by residential development.

Bigelow Creek, Coolbough Creek, and the Penoyer Creek systems extend from the northern portions of Everett Township into Brooks Township and the City of Newaygo. The Muskegon River is perhaps the most dominant natural feature of the Newaygo Community running southwest through Brooks Township, the City of Newaygo, and Garfield Township. The Muskegon River is a large cross cutting resource that provides outdoor recreation opportunities and habitat for a variety of fish and animal species. The Muskegon River is also the main artery of the Muskegon Watershed.

The Muskegon River Watershed drains approximately 2,723 square miles of land and is one of the largest watersheds in the State of Michigan. The watershed covers and spans across the better part of nine counties: Wexford, Missaukee, Roscommon, Osceola, Clare, Mecosta, Montcalm, Newaygo, and Muskegon. Cities and towns located within the boundaries of the Muskegon River Watershed include; Cadillac, Lake City, McBain, Marion, Ewart, Reed City, Big Rapids, Mecosta, Morley, Lakeview, Howard City, Newaygo, Fremont, and Muskegon. The Muskegon River is approximately 219 miles long from its start at Houghton and Higgins Lakes down to its mouth at Muskegon Lake and, eventually, Lake Michigan.

Elevation

The elevation of the Newaygo Community varies from 600 hundred feet to nearly 1000 feet above sea level. Elevation is slightly less in Everett Township and higher to the south near the Muskegon River into Brooks Township, Garfield Township, and the City of Newaygo. Map 13 illustrates the Elevation of the Newaygo Community.

Climate

The climate of the Newaygo Community provides recreational opportunities throughout the four seasons, from boating and fishing in the summer to snowmobiling and cross-country skiing in the winter. Tables 20, 21, and 22 provide the average maximum and minimum temperatures for July and January, annual precipitation, and growing season for the Newaygo Community.

Table 20				
Newaygo Community Average Temperature				
Month	Average Maximum Temperature (Degrees)		Average Minimum Temperature (Degrees)	
	Fahrenheit	Celsius	Fahrenheit	Celsius
July	80	27	80	27
January	23	-2	11	-12

Table 21		
Newaygo Community Precipitation		
	Average Annual Rainfall	Average Annual Snowfall
Inches	32	80
Centimeters	81	180

Table 22	
Newaygo Community Growing Season	
	Days
Growing Season	130

State and Federal Lands

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) classifies two unique zones in the Newaygo Community for flood insurance rate purposes. The two zones are located along portions of the Muskegon River in Brooks Township and Garfield Township. It is important to consider these areas when planning for future park development. Map 14 illustrates the location of the FEMA Zones and Table 23 provides a description of the Zones.

Table 23	
Newaygo Community FEMA Land Classification	
Zone	Description
AE	Special flood hazard areas inundated by 100-year flood. Base flood elevations determined.
X	Areas of 500-year flood; areas of 100-year flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 100-year flood.

Huron-Manistee National Forest

The staff members of the Huron-Manistee National Forest manage 9,142 acres of land in the Newaygo Community. To help implement the 2006 Huron-Manistee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, *Management Areas* have been designated in which the desired conditions, objectives, and standards and guidelines are identified for specific areas. There are six management areas within the Newaygo Community. The following section provides the *Purpose, Goals and Objectives* and *Desired Future Condition* for the six areas within the Newaygo Community, as provided in the Huron-Manistee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Map 15 illustrates the location of each Management Area.

Area 4.4 Rural

Purpose

Management activities provide recreational opportunities, sources of firewood close to users, and moderate to high volumes of timber products. Emphasis includes reducing life-threatening and property-damaging wildfire potential. Wildlife management is coordinated with adjacent non-National Forest land management. Some small blocks will be managed to protect isolated, essential areas for endangered, threatened, or sensitive species: while other small tracts may emphasize grouse management.

Goals and Objectives

- Maintain or increase wildlife habitat diversity.
- Emphasize hazardous fuels and treatment in wildland urban interface and intermix areas.
- Provide recreational facilities for camping and picnicking.
- Provide improvements for fish habitat.

- Intensively manage grouse areas to provide quality grouse habitat and manage aspen intensively.
- Management will strive to increase utilization of wood residues and other currently non-merchantable material, when not needed for resource concerns such as soil productivity and wildlife habitat, for fuelwood and other special forest products.
- Quality sites and opportunities for intensive timber management practices will be identified commensurate with the site's ecological capabilities.
- Manage permanent openings and/or grasslands to meet species viability needs. Distribution of openings will recognize the contribution of adjacent private lands.
- Manage for mesic grasslands habitats.
- Create dry prairie habitat on Sparta soils series.
- Emphasize placement of utilities corridors in this area. Corridors are common in this management area.
- Acquire, create and manage shallow water-emergent wetlands.

Desired Future Condition

The area has no restrictions in size and the National Forest System land is scattered. It is often a mixture of agricultural land, private lots and wooded National Forest System land that creates a rural environment. Human activities are evident and interaction between users is frequent. Users are aware of services provided, such as visitor information and law enforcement. There are few opportunities to test primitive outdoor skills. The area will provide roads and trails appropriate for motorized and non-motorized uses.

Red, white, and jack pine are the dominant tree species, although aspen and other hardwoods are present. The trees within each stand are about the same age and size. The scattered openings on private land are agricultural fields, idle land, borrow pits and roads. Openings are interspersed throughout the area.

There are approximately 6,900 acres of designated old growth in this management area. Facilities, structures, utility corridors, mineral exploration and mineral development are evident and harmonize with the surrounding environment.

Management Area 8.2 Research Natural Areas

Purpose

Management of designated research natural areas will protect unique areas that have scientific, biological, geological or historical characteristics of local, regional or national significance.

Goals and Objectives

Maintain the characteristics of each Research Natural Area for which they were designated.

- Management direction is provided in each area's establishment record.
- Recreation in the area such as hiking, hunting, camping and fishing will not be encouraged.

- Research and monitoring that aids the protection and management of populations of endangered, threatened, sensitive or rare species will be encouraged.
- The Huron-Manistee National Forests and North Central Forest Experiment Station shall encourage appropriate use of Research Natural Areas by scientists, educators and managers.

Desired Future Condition

Management direction will follow approved management records for designated Research Natural Areas protecting the unique features of the areas.

Public ownership of all surface and subsurface mineral rights has been acquired (Federal or State). There are approximately 17,100 acres of designated old growth in this management area.

Management Area 8.3 Experimental Forests

Purpose

Management of designated experimental forests will provide a land base for research activities.

Goals and Objectives

- The experimental forests will be managed as a roaded natural setting.
- The Huron-Manistee National Forests and North Central Forest Experiment Station shall encourage appropriate use of experimental forests by scientists, educators, and managers.
- Provide a variety of management activities so that research opportunities exist to evaluate the effects of management practices.

Desired Future Condition

Management direction for experimental forests is established by the North Central Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, MN. There are approximately 2,200 acres of designated old growth in this management area.

Management Area 8.4 Special Areas

Purpose

Management of special areas will protect areas that have scientific, biological, geological, historical, social or recreational characteristics of local, regional, or national significance.

Goals and Objectives

- Maintain the characteristics of each area for which it was identified.

Desired Future Condition

These areas are unique or unusual biologically, geologically, or culturally. Public ownership of all surface and sub-surface mineral rights has been acquired (Federal or State). There are approximately 50 acres of designated old growth in this management area.

Management Area 9.1 Candidate Research Natural Areas

Purpose

Management of proposed candidate Research Natural Areas will protect unique areas that have scientific, biological, geological or historic characteristics of local, regional or national significance.

Goals and Objectives

- Maintain the characteristics of each proposed candidate Research Natural Area for which they were identified.
- Recreation in the area such as hiking, hunting, camping, and fishing will not be encouraged.
- Research and monitoring that aids in the protection and management of populations of endangered, threatened, sensitive, or rare species will be encouraged.
- Develop an established plan.

Desired Future Condition

Management direction for proposed candidate Research Natural Areas will be the same as Research Natural Areas. There are approximately 5,600 acres of designated old growth in this management area.

Management Area 9.2 Study Wild and Scenic Rivers

Purpose

Management of study Wild and Scenic River corridors will protect unique areas that have scientific, biological, geological, historical or recreational characteristics of local, regional, or national significance.

Goals and Objectives

- Maintain the unique characteristics of each river for which they were identified.
- Complete the evaluation of these rivers.
- Manage the wildlife emphasis area with the following objectives.

Desired Future Condition

Complete the evaluation of the study rivers (White and Little Manistee), suitability evaluation (Muskegon and Little Muskegon Rivers), and eligibility (Pine Addition). There are approximately 7,600 acres of designated old growth in this management area.

State Land

The Newaygo Community contains 787 acres of land owned by the State of Michigan. Map 16 illustrates the location of state owned land within the Newaygo Community.

Local Government Land Use Controls

Zoning

Zoning *regulates* the use and development of land. Each jurisdiction has its own unique zoning classifications. Maps 17, 18, 19, and 20, illustrate the zoning classifications for each jurisdiction and Everett Township. In addition, it should be noted that several of the jurisdictions have been proactive in promoting natural resource preservation through land use regulation. These zoning regulations are described in Table 24.

Planning

Planning *guides* the future use and development of land. The guide for the future land use development of each jurisdiction is presented in their Master Plan. Each jurisdiction's master plan outlines a series of relevant elements that recognize the need for providing recreation and protecting natural resources. For example, the City of Newaygo Future Land Use Chapter allocates approximately 9% of available land area for recreation and open space purposes. Cluster development provides for a concentration of housing density allowing for the preservation of natural resources. The Brooks Township Future Land Use Chapter calls for the development of several conservation overlays concentrated on preserving rural character, highway vistas and greenbelts. The Garfield Township Master Plan Future Land Use Chapter calls for protecting the Muskegon River by preventing over building and considering greenbelt zoning options.

Table 24		
Newaygo Community Unique Zoning Regulation		
	Zoning Classification	Intention
Brooks Township	Lakefront Overlay District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve the quality of water resources • Avoid contamination and destruction of lakes
	River and Tributary District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated to protect water quality • Keep nutrients from entering rivers and streams • Maintain water temperatures at normal levels • Preserve fish and wildlife habitat • Slow the rate of storm runoff • Reduce erosion and sedimentation • Preserve aesthetic and scenic values of the watershed environment
Garfield Township	Agricultural Residential District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as a transition or buffer zone between Ag. Enterprise Zone and more intense land uses • Divert development away from areas of active or prime farmland
	Lake Front Residential District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the economic, property, aesthetic and recreational values associated with the shoreline • Preserve water quality and avoid contamination or degradation of water resources

Transportation

The Newaygo Community is served by a series of roadways that provide automobile access to most parts of the community. M-37 is the primary north and south route in the community. Additional routes running north and south include, Spruce Avenue, Oak Avenue, Baldwin Avenue, and Centerline Road. In addition, there are several routes that travel east and west throughout the Community including, Baseline Road, M-82, 72nd Street, 40th Street, 88th Street, North River Dr. and Croton Drive. The transportation network is comprised of bituminous county roads, gravel roads, graded local roads, and unimproved local roads.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has developed a classification system for all streets, roads, and highways based on function. Table 25 provides the National Functional Classification (NDC) of roadways through the Newaygo Community. Map 21 illustrates the location of the roadways. According to the Michigan Department of Transportation, Newaygo Community roads can be broken down into four categories:

Principle Arterials: Generally carry long distance, through-travel movements. They also provide access to important traffic generators, such as major airports or regional shopping centers.

Minor Arterials: Similar in function to principle arterials, except they carry trips of shorter distance and to lesser traffic generators.

Collectors: Provide more access property than do arterials. Collectors also funnel traffic from residential or rural areas to arterials.

Local: Roads primarily provide access to property

Non-Motorized Transportation

A full description of the non-motorized transportation facilities in the Newaygo Community can be found in Chapter Two.

Table 25			
Newaygo Community Roadways and Classifications			
Rural Minor Arterial	Rural Major Collector	Rural Minor Collector	Urban Local
M-82	88 th Street	Centerline Road	Luce Street
M-37	95 th Street	Oak Avenue	
	Spruce Avenue		
	North River Drive		
	92 nd Street		
	River Drive		
	Baldwin Avenue		
	48 th Street		
	40 th Street		
	Croton Road		
	Echo Road		
	Old M-37		
Source: MDOT, 2004			

WILDLIFE HABITAT

The Newaygo Community is home to a wide range of wildlife habitat which supports a wide spectrum of animal species. Several species have been classified by the Michigan DNR and the Michigan Natural Features Inventory as either, *threatened*, *special concern*, *extirpated and extinct*. (A full list of species can be found in *Appendix E*.)